

TO ADVERTISERS.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest rates and no exception will be made to this rule.

THE BRITISH COLONIST IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE COLONY THAT RECEIVES TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

A Destructive Projectile.

Late English papers furnish particulars of a series of highly interesting and important experiments made at Shoeburyness that go far to establish the truth of the theory that science is farther advanced in offence than in defence. The whole system of the British naval armaments was revolutionised by the invention of the Armstrong, Whitworth and other destructive guns, and millions have been since spent upon constructing an armored fleet whose massive broadsides would, it was thought, resist the indentations of the most powerful projectiles that could be hurled against them, but so far all the efforts to construct invulnerable targets have proved unavailing against improved ordnance and projectiles, and the last experiments made with a missile invented by one Major Palliser have brought about results that may cause the Lords of the Admiralty to pause and determine whether their future efforts will not be better devoted to strengthening the defensive power of the navy. The Palliser projectile, constructed of what is termed chilled metal, was tested with Firth's steel shot in order to ascertain the best form of shell for penetrating and destructive effect, and also the relative value for such results of steel as compared with the chilled metal. All the shots were fired from a nine-inch muzzle-loading wrought-iron rifle gun, with charges of no less than 43 lb. of powder, the weight of each shot or shell being 250 lb. The first steel shot struck the ground first, the second hit the vertical part of the target and buried itself to a depth of five inches, doing no further damage. The third, a flat headed projectile, penetrated the target to a depth of six inches and a half, but caused no damage beyond starting two bolts. The last produced less effect, and sprang back after making an indent of about four inches and a half. The Palliser chilled shell was then tried, one of which pierced the target—which was stronger than the broadside of any ship afloat—and passed completely through everything, plate, backing and inner skin, and lodged itself, after exploding, in some timber about twenty feet behind the target. "Anything more crushing," says one of the accounts, "than the shock of this projectile it would be difficult to conceive, for it struck full upon one of the strongest vertical parts of the target, and tore its way through as if only opposed by a timber screen. Another penetrated 19½ inches, seriously bulging and injuring the backing. Experiments were then made at the inclined wing of the target, one shell passing nearly through and remaining embedded to a depth of 12½ inches. The chilled shell was equally successful with the shell. The first shot fired at the incline struck the vertical part of the target and passed completely through an eight-inch plate, smashing one of the powerful ribs behind it. Other shots were tested, but none succeeded in getting half way through the target. The form of the successful projectile was conical, and there was in consequence a strong leaning in favor of that form. Many previous experiments had been made with the chilled metal, all tending to prove its superiority over any other description of projectile; among others was a target representing the broadside of H.M.S. Bellerophon, the strongest iron-cased ship in the British navy, through which Major Palliser sent one of his shells with the same ease that it penetrated the ponderous defences at Shoebury. But the chief recommendation to its immediate adoption by the service is its cheapness. Steel shot and shell cost the country from five to twenty pounds sterling each, but Palliser's simple process can be effected at a tithe of that cost.

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By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES

Eastern States.

New York, Nov. 9.—The British Government has renewed its proposition for a mixed commission to arbitrate the Alabama claims. New York, Nov. 9.—Gen. Sherman arrived here last night, and the frigate Susquehanna lies anchored off the Battery awaiting the departure of our distinguished envoys.

Mexico.

A correspondent who left the city of Mexico on the 22nd ult., and Vera Cruz on the 26th, says that Gen. Castelnau arrived at the capital on Sunday night; everybody was excited there, and all were awaiting developments, with all sorts of rumors as to what the new policy will be. The whole country is infested with guerrillas, professed Liberals, but really bandits, who are using these unsettled times for personal plunder.

Europe.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The drafts of Dent & Co., of China, have been refused acceptance. Their engagements are heavy.

The case of the rebel steamer, seized at Liverpool, which was brought before the Admiralty Court, has been allowed to stand over, and it is believed will be properly adjusted.

VENICE, Nov. 8.—The King of Italy entered Venice with great pomp yesterday.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—Transports are ready to bring the French troops from Mexico.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.—Arrived—British whaling bark Endeavour, 21 days from Ochootsk Sea; brig Hugh Barclay, 21 days from Port Ludlow; brig Hattie Jackson, 22 days from Potopauloski.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Europe.

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—A recent Constantinople letter gives the following account of the Eastern question: There is now no prospect of the reopening of the Eastern question. In general there will be active interference in favor of the Christians in Candia, but it will be with the object of putting off the Eastern question, not of opening it. England and France are urgent upon this point. Neither of these powers are ready for any general clearing out in Turkey; but both fear that Russia would gain what was lost by Turkey, and both are of opinion that Russia is strong enough already. If Lord Lyons had been removed to Paris, it would have given color to the report of M. Monistier to the European powers, especially as he has just been called from Constantinople to be Minister of Foreign Affairs in France. Monistier is really opposed to the renewal of the Eastern question. This is so well known here that when he went to Athens on his way to Paris, the mob would have torn him to pieces if they had dared to do so; as it was they howled and hissed at and cursed him, &c.

Russia is doing what she can both here and in Europe to compel the great powers to take up the sick man's case, for she has everything to gain and nothing to lose in the settlement of this question. The Russian Ambassador here is untiring in his efforts to stir up a difficulty in European Turkey and to encourage the Candians and to force the question upon England and France.

Canada.

TORONTO, Nov. 8.—The Leader says the Fenians will not be hung, but punishment will be proportionate to their crimes with perhaps an admixture of royal clemency. The Government has resolved to commute the sentences of Lynch and McMahon.

Eastern States.

In the late elections in the East, New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois, have given very large majorities for the Republican candidates, Missouri, Minnesota and Kansas give majorities for the Radicals, Maryland and Delaware for the Conservatives.

DELAYED DESPATCHES.

Canada.

The Herald's Toronto special says great dissatisfaction exists in the case of Lumsden. The Catholics of the city assert boldly that Lumsden was discharged on religious grounds and that the evidence against him was stronger than that against McMahon.

The World's Toronto special says in consequence of threatening letters sent to witnesses for the crown in the Fenian cases, they refuse to give evidence unless assured of adequate military protection at Fort Erie.

India.

A Calcutta paper says it is estimated that three quarters of the lower population and half of the lower class of agriculturists perished or will perish before the calamity is stayed.

Europe.

The Mechanic's Magazine says the British Government has ordered a fifteen inch Rodman gun with improved carriage, shot and powder from the United States gun factory, which will probably arrive in five or six weeks, when we hope for a settlement of the question between British and American ordnance.

The War Secretary has invited proposals for breech-loaders to replace the present rifles used by the British army.

Prussia conscription in Schleswig-Holstein is decreed from January 1st, in conformity with Prussian military regulations under the Prussia-Saxon treaty. Persons politically compromised during recent events will suffer no molestation.

Eastern States.

New York, Nov. 3.—The Tribune's New Orleans special says it is stated on very good authority that the President has ordered General Sheridan not to make any arrests under General Grant's famous order, which affects 44 persons accused of committing murders on the 31st of July.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—Sanford Conover alias Dunham, who was arrested last week in New York, charged with receiving a bribe for swearing to a false statement implicating Jeff Davis in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, is now in jail to await the action of the grand jury.

New York, Nov. 5.—The Washington

special of the Herald says: General Grant has been probably by order of the President, taken up the Mexican question in earnest, and will attend to it with great zeal so far as he is concerned. On Saturday he invited Senor Romero, the Mexican minister, to a confidential interview at his headquarters, which lasted some time. After Romero's departure there was a staff meeting. What connection this may or may not have had with the Mexican question, I can't say. One thing more: there is no reason to believe that the Mexican question has been reopened with France, but that it remains just where the last published note from M. de Pluys to Mr. Seward placed it. The Government is waiting to see how the French will act up to the first of the coming year, and if at that time there is any bad faith exhibited or tendency to duplicity, then such action will be forcibly recommended as will insure our feelings and interests to be respected.

President Juarez has written a letter in which he again asserts his willingness to consider any projects looking to the cessation of the Northern States of Mexico to the United States.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 4.—The Grand Jury have presented to the County Court an indictment charging C. R. McDonald, D. O. McCarthy, Merrill, Wm. Cochet, McCarthy, and J. H. Josephy, with the crime of libel of Wm. C. Ralston, of the Bank of California. The defendants were all admitted to bail in the sum of \$1000 each.

The Wine Growers' State Convention adopted measures to Congress and the Pacific Congressional delegation asking a reduction of the tax on the manufacture of grape brandy to the rate for last year, and raise the import duty on foreign wine, costing 50 cents or less per gallon to specific duty of 50 cents.

This morning the grand jury of the United States presented a number of indictments against prominent citizens for fraud against the internal revenue laws.

The first issue of a new morning journal, called the Daily Times, made its appearance in San Francisco to-day. It is a good sized sheet and of respectable typographical execution, and begins its career with a brief and modest salutatory. It is put forth by the Times Publishing Association.

Canada.

Some twenty years ago a relic of the old French war was picked up at Lake George, which spoke loudly for itself and told emphatically what it was made for. This was a bomb shell, which was found in the lake, near the shore, under Fort William Henry, and which was in all human probability discharged at the time the Marquis de Montcalm besieged it in 1758. This shell must, therefore, have lain at the bottom of the lake about eighty years. Those who found it undertook the foolhardy experiment of testing its efficiency, and applied a fuse to it. To their astonishment, it exploded, and a piece of it passed through the Lake House (which is of wood) and lodged in an attic chamber.

A serious accident occurred at Montreal lately. A cabman named Garophy was driving two officers to their vessel, which lies at the long wharf. The lights all along the wharf, for some unexplained reason, had all gone out, and the only light to be seen was on a wood barge lying at the wharf. The cabman, seeing this light, and when he found his mistake turned towards the Py-lades, but the wharf makes an angle inward in the dark he drove straight into the water. The officers with difficulty got open the cab door, and getting into the water laid hold of the driver and endeavored to bring him towards the light on a barge, but the current was too strong for them, and their strength failing they were compelled to let him go. The cabman and horses were lost, but the officers got out by climbing the chain of a barge's anchor.

The Montreal Herald publishes a correspondence extending over last fall and winter, between the Canadian Finance Minister and the financial affairs of Canada in England. This correspondence shows that the Canadian Exchequer was reduced to the most urgent straits, and had to submit to the most humiliating rebuffs from the men of money. It is stated that the causes of these straits were: 1st. Chronic deficiency. 2d. Extra expenses on account of Fenians. 3d. High rates of interest rendering it difficult to borrow. 4th. Poor credit in Britain. Just so.

A British Columbian Immigration Scheme.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 1896. MESSRS. EDITORS.—Governor Seymour left Southampton on Monday for British Columbia, and will be with you, doubtless, soon after you receive this communication. He has worked very hard for the colony since he arrived in England, and has its interests thoroughly at heart. I have reason to know that he could have obtained the Governorship of Queensland, the climate of which is more like that he has been accustomed to in previous years; but the deep interest he felt in your colony caused him to prefer it. He assured me, he is very anxious to push the colony (no particular section of it) forward—help him all you can. You will find him a hard-working, pushing man, and one who will do all in his power to promote the best interests of the colonists.

Governor Seymour is strongly in favor of a liberal emigration scheme, and will be prepared to bring one forward when the Council meets. The gift of land will attract many; but the passages of emigrants must be paid if you wish population of any permanent character to reach your shores. The colony of Queensland has made wonderful strides, owing to her liberal immigration policy; five years since, her revenue was £178,589; last year it had increased to £631,431—her exports and imports in the aggregate were £1,265,500; last year they were £3,514,308—her population in 1860 was 28,227; last year it was estimated at 99,000. Upwards of 35,000 persons have been sent to Queensland under her admirable immigration system; the passages of over 28,000 of these were paid for by the colony. To produce such rapid progress in British Columbia, the expenditure of a fourth of your revenue every year would not be too much. All classes of the community would benefit by the energetic carrying out of a good system of immigration. Mr. Jordan, the Agent-General for Emigration for Queensland, from inquiries he made when in that colony last year, estimated that the 25,000 emigrants, who had up to that time been sent from this country, had carried with them into the colony the large sum of £1,000,000! Such an influx of capital and labor into British Columbia within the next few years, would prove of incalculable benefit to all classes, and tend to place British Columbia in the position which her vast resources entitle her to occupy.

A BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

AN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.—Gen. Grant expresses the opinion that there was a deliberate purpose to assassinate the President at Indianapolis. The Herald of that city says: Gen. Grant said that the first shot fired came from a second story window on the opposite side of the street; that the ball struck one of the Chinese lanterns suspended from the window of the President's room, and entering the room, passed within three feet of his own head. He expresses the opinion that it was a deliberate attempt to assassinate Mr. Johnson.

New Advertisements.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, V. I.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Louis Augustus Bendixen, a Bankrupt, AND

In re John Frederick Tarte, a Bankrupt.

Wednesday, the 7th day of November, A.D. 1896.

HIS HONOR JOSEPH NEEDHAM, the Chief Justice, do hereby appoint Wednesday, the 21st day of November instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, James Bay, Victoria, for the second examination of the several bankrupts above named.

Creditors who have not already proved their debts on the respective estates are required to prove the same on the said 21st day of November instant, before the Registrar of the Court, previously to the examination of the bankrupts, and appoint Creditors' Assignees, if deemed expedient.

ROBERT BISHOP, Solicitor to the Petitioners.

In the Supreme Court of Civil Justice, V. I.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In re Charles Dupond, a Bankrupt.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS OF THE ABOVE named Bankrupt are required to meet at the office of the undersigned on THURSDAY, the 20th day of November instant, at THREE o'clock in the afternoon, to consider the proposition to annul the Bankruptcy herein, and for payment of the debts of the Bankrupt by instalments under the sanction of the Court.

ROBERT BISHOP, Solicitor, Station street, Victoria.

Dated 9th November, 1896.

For London Direct.

THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S FINE

Ship

Prince of Wales,

ROBERT ADAMS, Commanding Officer, will sail for the above port on or about the 20th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply at THE HUDSON BAY CO.'S WHARF OFFICE.

NOTICE

FROM THIS DATE THE UNDERSIGNED will represent as Agent the house of WELLS, FAIRBANK & CO. in this city.

Victoria, V. I., Nov. 10th, 1896.

F. G. ARSECHIE, no 12 W.

Bark Evelyn Wood, from Plover Bay.

NEITHER THE CAPTAIN NOR THE

undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of this vessel.

SPROAT & CO. no 12

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST S. C. MATTHEWS, who died on the 20th inst., to send in their accounts to

P. MATTHEWS, At the St. Nicholas Hotel.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL.....TEN MILLION DOLLARS

RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES FIVE MILLION DOLLARS!

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. A. CHAIRMAN, PERCY M. DOVE, Manager.

THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST Income for Fire and Life Premiums of any company in the world.

The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia, do hereby call attention to the public for their patronage of the Royal since the opening of the Agency, and also to the Victoria Fire Companies for their liberal services.

The Fire Branch.

Of this Agency in 1894, was nearly double that of 1893—the risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.

The business of the

Life Branch.

Has also largely increased since the Directors reduced the rate to the English standard.

SPROAT & CO.

Store street.

Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia no 12

Marine Insurance.

THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL Stock, \$750,000.

For insuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits &c. For information, rates of Premium, &c., Apply to

LOWE BROTHERS, Agents, Wharf street no 12

Produce

Commission Agency.

THE UNDERSIGNED REG. TO INFORM THE FARMERS AND GENERAL PUBLIC of Vancouver Island that they have opened a Store on Wharf street, where they intend to carry on the Produce Commission business in all its departments. We have ample accommodation and facilities for storage of every description of Agricultural Produce. We shall endeavor by prompt return, and strict and careful attention to business, to gain the confidence of the Farmers and Settlers of this Colony.

Liberal Advances made on all Goods consigned to us.

WALLACE STEWART no 12

255 SPADINA, 625 SPADINA, 255 SPADINA, 625 SPADINA, 255 SPADINA, 625 SPADINA, 255 SPADINA, 625 SPADINA,

